

GIFTED PARIS VIOLINIST.



The above is a likeness of Miss Esther Margolen, of Paris, Ky., who will give a musical concert at the Court-house in Mt. Sterling Friday evening, March 10. Miss Margolen is a talented and accomplished violinist and has many admirers wherever she has played.

Miss Margolen when quite young received her first lesson on the violin from Sam Finney, an old ex-Confederate soldier, who was a musician of considerable note. She seemed to have mastery of the bow from the start, as if it were a natural gift. Seeing that his daughter was deeply interested in the study of music, and that her favorite instrument was the violin, her father, Mr. H. Margolen, decided to give her the best possible instruction. He sent her to Cincinnati and placed her under the tutelage of Prof. Hahn, where she studied for three years. She then took a two years' course under Prof. Harry Froelich, of the Auditorium.

Miss Margolen has given numerous recitals, as well as adding her violin to the choirs of the various churches in Lexington. She is now engaged in teaching a class at Carlisle, Ky., and two of her pupils, Master Henry Bramlet and Miss Virginia Bramlet, will be heard in the concert at Mt. Sterling.

MOREHEAD ITEMS.

The electric light plant is still under consideration, but it will eventually be a sure thing.

The laundry is doing all the work it can handle.

Dr. S. R. Collier, of West Liberty, is located in town.

Robert M. Hopkins will be in Morehead March 20-23 to hold a S. S. Institute in company with Prof. E. A. Fox, of Louisville.

The bakery is waiting for good weather for building. A few days work on the oven is necessary.

The crowded condition of all our dormitories makes a new one a necessity. We must have one that will accommodate about one hundred boarders.

T. P. Webster has rented the residence and store of M. A. Mark & Son and has purchased the stock of goods. Mr. Webster is an experienced business man, having run a store at Soldier, Ky.

There are 80 boarders at Hudson Hall.

Farmers were as careful and systematic in the management of their herds as the breeders of pure breeds are with their cattle much better results would be secured from ordinary stock. Even the best breed will fail if not rightly managed, and all classes of stock can be made more productive if extra care is given.

POWELL COUNTY.

The Powell County Deposit bank which opened Jan 9 is doing a fine business.

To Paris Pelfry and wife on Sunday a daughter.

Mrs. Thos. Boone, of Stanton is seriously sick.

PEACE TERMS

Made Known by St. Petersburg Reports—Indemnity the Unsettled Point.

A dispatch on Feb. 22, to Reuters Telegram Company from St. Petersburg, confirms advices from St. Petersburg to the effect that peace was under consideration, and adds that definite terms are being discussed there. The dispatch says:

The question of peace has not only been formally discussed, but the conditions on which Russia is prepared to make peace have practically been agreed upon. These are as follows:

"Korea is to be placed under Japanese sovereignty.

"Port Arthur and the Liao Tung peninsula to be ceded to Japan.

"Vladivostok to be declared a neutral port, with an open door.

The Eastern Chinese Railroad to be restored under neutral international administration.

"Manchuria, as far north as Harbin, to be restored as an integral part of the Chinese Empire.

"The difficulty lies in settling the question of indemnity, upon which it is known that Japan insists, but it is thought that this difficulty is not insuperable.

"The most trustworthy opinion at St. Petersburg is that, in view of the internal situation and the enormous difficulty in carrying on the war, peace on the terms outlined will be concluded within a comparatively short time, if the indemnity question can be arranged, but it is quite possible that Russia will risk another battle before a decision is reached."

BEREA COLLEGE.

Fined \$1,000 For Violation of Day Act, —Appeal To Be Taken.

At Richmond, Ky., on Feb. 21st. Berea College was fined \$1,000 for violation of the Day act, the law passed by the General Assembly prohibiting the co-education of the white and colored races.

When the law was passed the college authorities at once declared their intention to abide by its provisions pending a decision as to its constitutionality. In order to raise the question a technical violation of the act was committed, and on such violation, by consent, the college as a corporation was indicted.

The college demurred to the indictment and the question of constitutionality was thus raised. Briefs were filed by both sides and Judge J. M. Benton overruled the demurrer and held the law constitutional. The conviction and fine followed as a matter of course, as the college made no defense as to the facts.

The case will go at once to the Court of Appeals of Kentucky.

The Federal officers in Chicago are busily engaged in gathering evidence to be used in the investigation of the Beef Trust before the special grand jury which is to meet on March 20. Commissioner of Corporations, Garfield is completing his report on the operations of the combine and will have it ready this week for the inspection of President Roosevelt.

The sixth annual tobacco fair at Maysville, Ky., was a success. The highest prices paid were ninety cents per pound for lugs.

IN THE "GOOD OLD TIMES."

Facts Which Tend To Show How Much Better Off We Are To-day.

Not until February of 1713 did the people of Kentucky know that Madison was elected President in the previous November.

In 1834 one of the leading railroads printed on its time table: "The locomotive will leave the depot every day at 10 o'clock, if the weather is fair."

In England some centuries ago, if an ordinary workman, without permission, moved from one parish to another in search of work or better wages he was branded with a hot iron.

When Benjamin Franklin first thought of starting a newspaper in Philadelphia many of his friends advised against it, because there was a paper published in Boston. Some of them doubted that the country would be able to support two newspapers.

One hundred years ago, the fastest land travel in the world was on the Great North road, in England, after it had been put into its best condition. There the York mail coach tore along at the rate of ninety miles a day, and many persons confidently predicted Divine vengeance on such unseemly haste.

When Thomas Jefferson was elected President of the United States, on February 17, 1801, after one of the most exciting political campaigns in our history, the gratifying news did not reach the suc-

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successful candidate for as as many days as it now takes hours to transmit the result of a Presidential election to the whole civilized world.

When in 1809, Richard Trevithick uttered the following words there were many who considered him an insane, dangerous person: "The present generation will use canals, the next will prefer railroads with horses, but their more enlightened successors will employ steam carriages on railways as the perfection of the art of conveyance."

When Benjamin Franklin first took the coach from Philadelphia to New York he spent four days on the journey. He tells us that, as the old driver jogged along, he spent his time knitting stockings. Two stage coaches and eight horses sufficed for all the commerce that was carried on between Boston and New York, and in winter the journey occupied a week.

Napoleon, at the height of his power, could not command our every day conveniences, such as steam heat, running water, bath and sanitary plumbing, gas, electric light, steam-boats, the telegraph, the telephone, the phonograph, daily newspapers, magazines, and a thousand other blessings which are now a part of the daily necessities of even manual laborers.

When the first two tons of anthracite coal were brought into Philadelphia in 1803 the good people of that city, so the records state "tried to burn the stuff; but, at length, disgusted, they broke it up and

made a walk of it." Fourteen years later Colonel George Shumaker sold eight or ten wagonloads of it in the same city, but warrants were soon issued for his arrest for taking money under false pretenses.

WILLARD STATUE.

Unveiled at Washington Only Statue of Woman in Statuary Hall.

The snow-white marble statue of Miss Francis E. Willard, conspicuous as the only statue of a woman among a score or more of images of noted men, was unveiled in Statuary Hall of the capitol at Washington, on afternoon of Feb. 17, with exercises of a highly interesting and impressive character. The statue is a gift from the State of Illinois, but its formal acceptance was made the occasion for a loving tribute from the women of the entire country to the memory of the great temperance leader.

The exercises were conducted under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the District of Columbia. The national officers of the organizations, a number of the state presidents and many leading workers from various parts of the country were in attendance. The exercises were attended also by the members of Congress in a body and addresses eulogizing the life, character and work of Miss Willard were delivered by several of the representatives from Illinois. 1,000 school children filed through Statuary Hall and each placed a white carnation at the base of the statue.

The statue is the work of Miss Helen Farnsworth Mears, of Wisconsin. It represents the famous temperance leader standing in modern dress by a reading desk as though about to address an audience. In her left hand are a few leaves of manuscript and her right arm rests easily on the desk. At her feet on the pedestal are carved these words from one of her addresses:

"Ah! it is women who have given the costliest hostage to fortune. Out into the battle of life they have sent their best loved, with fearful odds against them. Oh, by the dangers they have dared; by the hours of patient watching over beds where helpless children lay; by the incense of ten thousands prayers wafted from their gentle lips to heaven, I charge you to give them power to protect along life's treacherous highways those whom they have so loved."

GOV. TAYLOR,

Now of Indiana Sends Mock Defendant Letter Outlining His Defense.

Former Governor William S. Taylor, Kentucky, has sent a letter to O. F. Missman, the student who impersonates him at the mock trial at Des Moines, Ia., in which he outlines his defense as fully as if his life hung in the balance. He explains in detail that he helped bring the mountaineers to the State Capitol purely for moral effect, and that they served their purpose and departed five days before the assassination of Goebel. As regards the latter, he had no knowledge and never discussed it with any of the confessed conspirators.

Mr. Taylor has taken an active interest in trial, and his attorneys and those of Caleb Powers, have been indefatigable in their efforts to equip the student lawyers with all information in their possession.

The Out-door Treatment For Diseases.

The effectiveness of the out-door treatment for diseases of the respiratory organs has received a remarkable endorsement in the first report of the New York State Hospital for the treatment of incipient tuberculosis, says the Oil City Derrick.

The sanitarium is located in the Adirondacks, and was opened in July, 1904, and has admitted eighty-two patients during the past six months. Of these, eleven have been discharged as cured, nineteen have apparently recovered, and in thirty-four the disease has been arrested.

The remainder, while showing some improvement, have not been long enough in the hospital to make certain positive results.

The patients not only sleep in the open air, being only protected from drafts and snowfalls, but spends much of the day time out of doors, playing billiards, cards and chess with a roof over their heads and a windbreak to shield them from the blasts, but there are no walls to the leeward. Human beings thrive on pure air. Pure air is not necessarily cold air, but the general tendency is to keep our artificially heated room improperly ventilated. It is in order to insure absolute purity of the air that enters the lungs that the out-of-door treatment is recommended.

With the thermometer flirting with the zero mark, the very idea of those people up in the Adirondacks sleeping in the open air is enough to make one shiver, but the wonderful successes that have followed this system of treatment demonstrate how quickly the average human being adapts himself to natural conditions. The people of the Arctic regions quickly succumb to climatic influence when removed to more temperate countries, but the average resident of the temperate zone is more readily acclimated and manages to endure the most violent extremes of cold and heat, ranging from the Klondike to the equatorial regions with comparative impunity.

STOESEL

Sets Foot on European Soil and Condoles With Widows and Orphans.

Lieut. Gen. Stoessel, the former commander at Port Arthur, arrived at Kafa, Crimea, on Feb. 22. He was welcomed by a cheering crowd. At the docks a deputation from the municipality presented him with the traditional bread and salt and an address of welcome, Stoessel, addressing the assemblage, said:

"My officers and soldiers coming back to the fatherland bow to you."

Many relatives of those who had defended Port Arthur were present, and there were pathetic exhibitions of grief and joy, according to the news he received. Stoessel personally condoled with the widows and orphans, and many of them kissed his hand. The General expressed indignation at the reports regarding the numbers of the available troops at Port Arthur at the time of the surrender of the fortress, and said the statements made were all untrue. The Russian fleet, he added, was destroyed beyond repair, there was no medicine in the fortress, it could not have held out more than a day longer and the surrender saved the women and children.

If we keep adding new States the map will have to be set in nonpareil.